These Inducements will Continue a Few Days Longer.

MEN'S LIGHT-WEIGHT SUITS. Worth \$20, \$22 and \$24, at -Worth \$15 and \$18, at -Worth \$12, at - - -Worth \$10, at - - -YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

Worth \$15, at Ages 14 to 19. 811.75 Worth \$12, at - - -Worth \$10, at - - -CHILDREN'S SUITS. \$1.48 | \$2.50 Suits, \$1.88 2.35 | \$4 Suits, 2.85 3.85 | \$6 & \$7 Suits, 4.85 \$2 Suits,

Every mother should take note of these low prices. Buy your boy a suit for next fall.

Any Straw Hat from \$1.25 to \$2, only 98c. Any \$2.50 or \$3 Stiff Hat \$1.98. Any \$1.75 or \$2 Stiff Hat \$1.48.

5 and 7 W. Wash. St.

FURNISHING

How they go this hot weather-Outing Shirts. Another invoice of the new Stripes and Checks, in Blues, Polka Dots and fine Stripes, laundered or unlaundered,

50c to \$2.

In connection with the above, if you want to be cool, and look cool, get one of the new Windsors, flowing-end Tecks, Four-in Hands, or Bows, just received. They are entirely new designs.

15c, 25c and 50c.

UMBRELLAS-English Gloria, paragon frame, steel

98 cents.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS.

Dry: Goods,: Notions,: Woolens,: Etc.

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

"COLUMBUS SWANSDOWN

For the fifteenth consecutive season we offer, in unchanged qualities, under the same designating numbers-0, 5. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60. 70. 80, the well-known line of Canton Flannels, to which we have added three additional numbers of exceptional value, for special requirements, under label "One," "Two" and "Three Star," including also dyed

BROWNS, SLATES AND HIGH COLORS IN VARIOUS GRADES.

Advance receipts, direct importations, Autumn Dress Goods.

Stocks complete in all departments.

Lowest prices always a certainty.

Princess Flour.

GOOD-BYE "HELLO" GIRL.

Electrician Strowger Has a Device That Dis-

poses of the Everlasting Telephone Nuisance.

NEW YORK, July 26.-Electrician Strow-

ger believes he has discovered the secret of

doing away entirely with the "hello" girls

in the telephone offices. Yesterday his au-

tomatic switch-board, which is intended

to supersede them, was tested in this city.

A temporary telephone exchange was con-

structed where a private exhibition was

given. The automatic switch-board does

not require a different telephone instru-

is merely an automatic attachment

which does away with an operator

in the central office to connect the wire

of one subscriber to that of another. The

switch-board is in the central office. On

the shelf of every telephone is a row of

keys, five in number. They are marked

units, tens, Lundreds and thousands, the

fifth key being the release key. This is

the way electrician Strowger's plan works: The subscriber, wishing to place his tele-

phone in connection with that of another,

successively presses the keys. If the man at telephone 288 wishes to place himself in

connection with telephone 315 he presses

the key marked hundreds three times, the

key marked tens once and the key marked

units five times. When the conversation

is ended he presses the release key. This

TESTING ARMOR PLATES.

Details of the Latest Trials Show Them to Be

the Most Severe and Most Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The details given

out officially of the test of a new Harvey

armor plate, the first product of the notable

improvement in the system of carboniza-

tion, surpass anything yet developed in

the armor-plate line. The plate was sub-

jected to the severest test yet given to s

plate, either in this country or abroad.

Five eight-inch forged steel shells were

fired against the plate, making a total

energy of 25,045 toot tons as compared with

16,940 foot tons at the previous trials of 1890

and 1891, which were generally considered

the most severe test up to that time. Three

improved manufacture, broke into small

pieces with about three inches of penetra-

tion. Two of the projectiles broke through

the surface, their points reaching the rear surface of the plate. The right-hand cor-ner only of the plate was cracked, thus leaving it in a condition superior to the best plate, at the trials of 1891, when four

six-inch and one eight-inch shells were

SOLDIERS AS ANARCHISTS.

A Private Who Intended Blowing Up Fort

Mckinney with an Infernal Machine.

BUFFALO, Wyo., July 26,-Startling dis-

coveries have been made at Fort Kinney.

Keiser, a soldier under arrest at the post,

has confessed that he was hired to blow up

the building in which the stockmen were

confined when brought from the T. A.

ranch. On this information a bomb made

of four pieces of two-inch gas pipe was

found this morning under the floor. It con-

tained two sticks of giant powder and the

vacant space was filled with gun cotton.

Keiser says he was paid \$25 in advance and

was promised \$450 upon completion of the job. It was to be fired by an electric friction tube, but he pulled the wire too sharp-

ly and it came away without igniting the charge. A man called Blazer, formerly a

soldier, was arrested to-day in connection

with the affair and subsequent burning of

been made at the post.

the cavalry quarters. Several arrests have

used instead of five eight-inch.

disconnects the telephone.

Made by B'anton. Watson & Co.

We Make a Specialty of the Goods of the

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO., BOSTON AND BAY STATE BRANDS.

Ask your grocer for

McKEE & CO., 93 & 95 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4.

TERRE HAUTE,

Sunday, July 31, 1892 \$1.75 - ROUND TRIP - \$1.75

PICNIC AT MONNINGER'S PARK.

BALLOON ASCENSION AND PARACHUTE
JUMP FROM THE CLOUDS. Special Excursion Train-

return on regular trains till Aug. 2.

For tickets and full in formation call at Big Four ticket offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. Agent.

FINEST OF THE SEASON

GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION \$5—Niagara Falls—\$5

\$6-TORONTO-\$6 \$10-Thousand Islands-\$10 THURSDAY, AUG, 11,

The C., H. & D. R. R. have made the Niagara Falls excursions a specialty of the summer season, affording thousands an opportunity of spending a pleasant vacation at a nominal expense, as all those can testify who have patronized us in former years. No expense or effort is spared to make these excursions a source of pleasure to all that go. Arrangements have been made at the Falls for reduced rates at the hotels and places of interest and

Make your arrangements for sleeping and chair-car space immediately.

The entire train of baggage car, smoker, ladies' coaches, parlor and sleeping cars will run through to Niagara Falls without change.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

LUMP & CRUSHED COKE

FOR SALE

INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

49 South Pennsylvania Street.

A TRIP TO PALESTINE Leaves New York Sept. 3, ninety-two days' tour. A trip to Spain and Tanglers leaves New York Aug. 27, seventy-two days' tour. All traveling expenses included, first-class. Send for programmes. E. M. JENKINS, 257 Broadway, New York.

COLUMBIA FLOUR. ASK YOUR GROCER ERST IN THE WORLD.

ACME MILLS, West Washington St. 75° FOR WAGON WHEAT

ferrel, natural stick, silver trimmed, silk cord and tassel,

THEY STORMED THE TOWN

Frankfort Gets Her First Taste of What a Military Encampment Is.

The Heat Has been Insufferable, and Prostrations Numerous, There Being No Less Than Fifty Soldiers in the Hospital.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CAMP CHASE, FRANKFORT, Ind., July 26. -The second day of the encampment finds Indiana's militia settled down into regulation working order. All remaining companies arrived yesterday and now have their quarters in excellent shape. The new drill regulations agreed upon recently by the board of officers of the United States army and approved by President Harrison and Secretary of War Proctor are strictly adhered to in Camp Chase. On account of the excessively hot weather cases of sunstroke are numerous in camp; in fact, this is about all the kind of illness that has affected the boys, but thus far none of these cases have resulted fatally. Surgeon-general W. N. Wishard's report for the past twenty - four hours shows something over fifty on the sick list. He reports the water supply good, drainage first-class and the location of the regimental hospital satisfactory. At noon to-day big storm-clouds rolled up and a drenching, as well as a refreshing, shower feil, to the great delight of everybody. It played havoe with the decorations, but that is of inferior importance compared with bright prospects of cooler

This afternoon the Third Battalion of the Third Regiment, was taken a mile west of camp for target practice under charge of Lieutenant Pickering, of the United States army, and Major McCormick in charge of rifles. The range is the regulation one-two and three hundred yards. The pickets last night were few and far between and the boys took advantage of this circumstance to run the guards in large numbers, so that for a time there seemed to be more blue-coats in town than in camp, and a merry lot of boys they were. They took it for granted that the numerous banners, on which are inscribed, "Bovs, Town Is Yours," "Frankfort Is at Your Command." "If You Don't See What You Want, Ask for It," and similar mottoes, mean just what they say, and so they do. Companies numbering from tem to tifty were marching single file up and down the streets last evening, singing and shouting, giving the citizens a slight idea of what a State military encampment really is. However, the boys are all good-natured, manly fellows, and Frankfort will indulge them to their hearts' content.

Valparaiso Company Disbands.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VALPARAISO, Ind., July 26 .- Last night Company C, Third Regiment, met at the armory and surrendered their uniforms and accontrements under orders from Captain Dickover, and the company disbanded.

INTERESTING TO SCIENCE.

The Seventh Pay's Investigation Into the Responsibility of Murderess Alice Mitchell.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26. The Criminal Court opened at 9 o'clock this morning, a large audience being in attendance. The defendant, Alice Mitchell, does not show the slightest sign of the seven days' trial, looking as well as upon the first day. Dr. E. B. Sale, of this city, was asked concerning hereditary insanity, and explained why it was that offspring should inherit such traits from the mother rather than the father, the feetus in utero being sustained by the blood of the mother. Dr. Sale then gave his opinion that the defendant was insane, the opinion being based on a personal examination and interview with her last Sunday. He was at first struck with a lack of sympathy in the face. He then detailed an interview with Miss Mitchell, touching the murder, her love for and her intention to marry Freds, which materially agreed with those testified to by Drs. Sim and Turner. His opinion, based on this interview, was that the defendant was insane. As to her final cure, witness said defendant might be made a very useful person in an asylum, but he believed she would never be mentally sound.

Dr. J. H. Calendar, medical superintendent for the Central Insane Asylum, said the of the projectiles, although of the latest | first thing that impressed him was the strong scientific presumption in the case Which was that Alice was of insane temperament inherited from her mother. With such a subject a strong girlish attachment for one of her own sex, formed about the period of puberty, might develop into intense, ardent attachment, such a passionate love as is common only between those of opposite sexes. Such unnatural attachments were invariably more ardent and passionate than natural attachments. After the enforced separation from Freda Miss Mitchell became shrewd, and secreted her father's razor, possessed with the imperative conception that she must take life. This conception held her will power in abeyance, and she was unable to control her irresistible impulse to kill. Dr. Calendar said that Alice told him it was her intention to kill Freda and then out her own throat. When asked why she did not kill

herself, she replied: "Why. Doctor, I forgot all about it." Witness resterated his opinion that she was insane, but indicated the treatment under which she might recover, saying he considered her a fit subject for medical treatment in or out of an asylum. Witness said this was the first case of sexual perversion he had met with in his practice. He would say he considered Alice Mitchell a subject for seclusion.

Dr. Campbell, superintendent of the In-sane Asylum at Knoxville, gave it as his unqualified opinion that Alice was insane at the time of the homicide and continued so at the present time. This closed the case for the defense and court adjourned till to-morrow.

No other Sarsaparilla possesses the com-No other Sarsaparilla possesses the com-bination, proportion and process which to be taken up again when Mr. Carlisle make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself. | shall be ready to answer Mr. Aldrich on the | more is lying at present.

ALDRICH HELD THEM LEVEL

Tariff Debate Opened in the Senate and Democrats Send for Carlisle.

Vest, of Missouri, Started In to Reply to the Khode Islander, but Soon Was Completely Knocked Out, Gerting It on All Sides.

Holman's Followers Hate the World's Fair More than They Love Illinois.

Business of Both Branches of Congress Conducted on the Pyrotechnic Order, with Bourbons Losing Their Temper.

WHO WILL SNATCH IT UP?

The Fire-Brand of Reciprocity and Protec tion Hurled Into the Democratic Camp. Special to the Indianapolis Journa'.

WASHINGTON, July 26.-From out of the Senate chamber to-day there came a cry that before another month will be echoing and re-echoing all over this broad land; from ocean to ocean and from lakes to the gulf-theory of reciprocity and protection. It was Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who voiced the shibboleth, and when he hurled the fire-brand into the tariff-forrevenue-only camp there was a great scramble of sleepy theorists to dodge and escape ite blazing tury. It was truly the first shot of the great campaign 1892, and it was singularly meet that the shell should have crashed through the senatorial battlements of Bourbon free trade and fallen in the midst of the self-complacent, but absolutely indefensible Senators, standing for those who have chosen to risk the pros-perity of this country for the sake of going before the people with a battle-ory based on a specious but absolutely ruinous argument. Mr. Aldrich did not have the battle all his own way, for there were studied endeavors to disconcert him and lead him astray by firing broadsides of small shot in the shape of irrelevant queries from Senators who felt the sting of his thrusts, but he reloaded his guns with the ammunition thus furnished by the enemy and trained his batteries so well that they were silenced and retreated in bad order until their champion, Carlisle, can review the speech and come forward

SENATOR ALDRICH'S SPEECH. The presiding officer had laid before the Senate Mr. Hale's resolution as to the relative effects of the Republican policy of "protection" and the Democratic policy of a "tariff for revenue only," and Mr. Aldrich proceeded to address the Senate on that subject. He said that the tariff question was to become, by common consent, the leading issue in the approaching presidential campaign. The lines between the two great parties upon this question were clearly defined. The investigations made by the finance committee of the Senate clearly established the fact that a decline, instead of an advance, had taken place in the prices of the necessaries of life and the resulting cost of living since the adoption of the act of 1890. It was very significant that, while the cost of hving in the United States declined for the period covered by the avestigation of the finance committee, the cost of living in England increased 1.9

At no time in our history had the earnings of the American people been as great, measured by their power to purchase the comforts and necessaries of life, as they were to-day. Measured by the same standard, they were vastly greater than those of

any other people in the world. Referring to Mr. Vest's assertion that never before the present time had there been such disturbances of labor, or of such hostile and inimical relations between employer and employe, Mr. Aldrich presented statistics of strikes in each year from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, in the United States. These strikes varied from 610 in 1880, to 798 in 1890; "whereas in Great Britain," said he, "the paradise of tariff reformers, 3,164 strikes had occurred in 1890." As to the prostration of agricultural interests about which Mr. Vest had said so much, Mr. Aldrich asserted that Mr. Vest's statement was diametrically opposed to the actual facts of the case. The farmer to-day, with an equal number of bushels of grain, or pounds of meat, could buy more and better clothing, machinery or supplies than ever before. Mr. Aldrich closed his speech with an elequent recital of the benefits of pro-

VEST GETS TANGLED UP. Mr. Vest replied to Mr. Aldrich. Referring to the question of strikes in Great Britain and in the United States, Mr. Vest said that it was marvelous, from Mr. Aldrich's position, that the workmen in Great Britain were not all in arms against the employers. In face of the trouble at Homestead, the Senator from Rhode Island had represented that there were the most amicable relations existing between employers and employed in the United States. Under that Senator's theory the United States should be a paradise for the workmen and there should be no discontent. Either the American workmen must be, Mr. Vest said, an Anarchist by nature, or else he was to-day oppressed and robbed by his employer. In the face of the recent massacre at Homestead, the Senator from Rhode Island alleged that the wages of those workingmen had been increased under the operations of the tariff act of 1890. As to Mr. Aldrich's remarks about agricultural prosperity, Mr. Vest asserted that the price of farm lands, which was the test of agricultural prosperity, had steadily gone down in Missouri and the other largely agricultural States.

Mr. Paddock denied that statement so far as the State of Nebraska was concerned. Mr. Davis put in a like denial on the part of the State of Minnesota, and Mr. Allison did the same for the State of Iowa. Mr. Pettigrew having risen to put in a like denial for the State of North Dakota, Mr. Vest remarked jocularly that he believed he would have to swear in all the Republican Senators.

"I am willing to be sworn in," said Mr. "in the State that I represent," said Mr. Pettigrew, "agricultural lands have increased in value during the last twelve months 30 per cent. "Of course they have." Mr. Vest retorted, "because they were entered at \$1.25 an

"In the State of Washington," said Mr.

Allen, "lands that were bought two years ago at government prices are now sold at \$10. \$15 and \$25 an acre. "No doubt of it," said Mr. Vest, "I was in your State a few years ago when they were asking \$1,000 an inch for lands in Tacoms, Seattle and other places." [Laughter.] In referring to the question as to whether the import duties are paid by the foreigners or by the American consumers Mr. Vest quoted the letter written to Mr. McKinley by the Irish car-driver in Washington, who had to pay \$3 duty on a dozen pair of socks sent to him by his old mother in Ireland, saying that he had read Mr. Mckinley's speech stating that the tax was paid by the foreigners, and asking to what foreign government he should apply to have that

ply," said Mr. Pasco. "If it ever comes, I will," Mr. Vest responded, amid laughter. The debate was continued by Mr. Allison and Mr. Palmer. Mr. Allison said that he was in favor of such rates of duty as would equalize conditions, and that was all the purpose of the McKinley act. The debate lasted between four and five bours, and at its close the resolution on

points made by him. The anti-option bill was taken up, but, as the time for adjournment was close at hand, the bill was laid over till to-morrow. The conference report on the general deficiency bill was presented and agreed to as a finality. The French spoliation claims are dropped out of the bill, and the Pacific railroad claims for government transportation are nostponed government transportation are postponed till next session, when the Secretary of the Treasury is to make a report upon them.

LET IT GO REPUBLICAN. Democrats Say They'd Rather Lose Illinois

. than Vote for the \$5,000,000. WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The stream towards final adjournment is flowing rapidly. and the pilot of the legislative craft, Holman, predicts that the port of final adjournment will be reached within a few days. To-day the general deficiency bill passed the House, and but one of the appropriation bills remains to be acted upon. This is the sundry civil appropriation bill, and it remains to be seen whether its keel (\$5,-000,000 for the world's fair) will be stranded upon the bar of congressional absenteeism, or whether it will be carried by fair winds to the White House. The heat in the hall of the House was intensely oppressive. Almost every member had provided himself with a fan, and those who had not been thus provident resorted to handkerchiefs and newspapers to create a temporary

Yesterday the House refused to lay upon the table a motion made by Mr. Holman that the House recede from its amendment to the general deficiency bill for the payment to the widows of deceased members the remainer of the salaries they would have received. The pending question this morning was an motion made by tion this morning was on motion made by Mr. Hayes, of lowa, to consider the vote by which the House refused to table. The House refused, yeas 81, nays 109, to reconsider the vote, whereupon Mr. Weader, Michigan, moved a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow, which motion was supplemented by one from Mr. Whiting, of Michigan, fixing the hour at 9:30. Both motions for a recess were voted down-the test vote to see whether there was a quorum present re-sulting: Yeas 1, nays 178-more than a

The previous question was ordered and Mr. Holman's motion, instructing the conference committee to recede, was agreed to, and a further conference was ordered-Messrs. Sayers, Dingley and Holman be-

ing appointed conferrees. A bill passed to reserve from entry one section in each township in Oklahoma, so as to have in reserve a body of land which may be sold after Oklahoma is admitted as a State. The House also passed a bill providing that no railroad in Oklahoma or in the Indian Territory shall charge over 3 cents per mile for passengers. Also a bill to enable the people of Utah to arrange for participation in the world's fair. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, presented the

disagreeing report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and then came up the world's fair amendments. When they were read Mr. Holman rose to make a proposition as to the limitation of dehate, but he was met by the Republicans with cries of "Vote now! vote now!" But he did not desire to "vote now," and he gave notice that to-morrow he would demand the previous question upon the main proposition and amendments thereto. Mr. Bankhead, of Alabama, was the first member to offer an amendment, and this amendment was to reduce from \$5,000,000 to \$5 the appropriation for the

world's fair. Mr. Outhwaite opposed the appropriation. It was said that if this House should refuse to make the appropriation asked for the great State of Illinois would vote for the Republican ticket. "If, in order to make Illinois Democratic," said he, "It is necessary to make this appropriation, let Illinois stay in the Republican column from now until dooms-day." [Applause.]

He thought that there was more likelihood of Illinois arraying herself under the banner of the Democratic party if that

party adhered to the cardinal principles of economy and integrity. Mesers. Taylor and Wike, of Illinois, and Boatner, of Louisiana, in brief remarks, favored the appro-priation. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, thought the appropriation should not be a gift, but a loan. The House then adjourned.

MINOR MATTERS.

Colville Indian Land Rich in Minerals Soon to Be Open for Homesteaders. WASHINGTON, July 26 .- Secretary Noble has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to take steps for the immediate survey of the ceded lands of the Colville Indian reservation, in the State of Washington, with the view of their being opened to public settlement at the earliest possible date. The ceded lands comprise with which Mr. Frick was shot, or the dy-the northern part of the reservation, and namite cartridges with which Bergman at-aggregate 1,500,000 acres. It is stated that tempted to blow his own head off. Bauer possible date. The ceded lands comprise the trespassers are already crowding into is suspected of being the man who the reservation, making selections of min- handed the package to Bergman. Several and agricultural land, and that trouble is feared. As soon as the surveys are completed it is expected that the President

will assue a proclamation declaring the lands opened to settlement under the homestead laws upon the payment to the government of \$1.50 per acre. Increase in Internal Revenue. WASHINGTON, July 26 .- Mr. John W. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has made a preliminary report of the operations of that service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended were \$153,857,543. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, \$146,035,-415; increase, \$7,822,128. This result, the Commissioner says, is most gratifying, and especially when taken in connection with the fact that there was a decrease in the receipts from the tax on snuff, tobacco and the special taxes relating to tobacco of \$1,795,777, as compared with the receipts from the same sources for the previous

Why China Kicked. WASHINGTON, July 26.—The latest correspondence in relation to the non-acceptance of ex-Senator Blair as minister to China was made public to-day. In substance it is this: China protests against the exclusion act, which is in violation of treaty, and cannot regard the question as closed. In the selection of envoys in the future, if the government of the United States follow the international rule reparding persons persons grata, China will

fiscal year.

President Soon to Leave. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The President will leave Washington to spend the month of August at Loon lake, with Mrs. Harrison, just as soon as Congress adjourns. On Sept. 1 he expects to go to Cape May Point, where he will establish the "summer capital," the same as last year.

General Notes. Secretary Rusk has gone to his home in Wisconsin for a short holiday.

The Secretary of State has been advised by a dispatch of Minister Shannon of the denunciation by Salvador of the treaty of amity, commerce and consular privilege concluded between the United States and Salvador, Dec. 6, 1870. That treaty will however, continue in force until May 30. The following nominations were made by the President to-day: Phillips Smith, surveyor of customs at Peoria, Ill., and A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, Controller of the Currency. Mr. Hepburn is the present examiner of banks in New York city. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of George Shiras, jr., to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Soren Listoe, of Minnesota, to be consul at Dusseldorf. The President has approved the act to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada.

Sailors for the Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26,-The steamer City of New York arrived yesterday from Panama. Among the passengers were Lieut. Hogenwerff, Ensign Fahs, gunner Treselt and sixty-seven sailors for the United States steamer Baltimore. The men were taken to the Mare Island navy-yard, and will go to Puget sound, where the Balti-

OTHER ANARCHISTS TAKEN IN

Police Believe that the Lines Are Leading Up to the Big Conspirators.

Chief of the Band of Reds in Pittsburg Arrested and a Small Afsenal Uncovered in His Bouse in Allegheny Last Night

Attempt to Bring the Strikers and Potter Together Proves a Failure.

The Former Not Willing to Treat and Hugh O'Donnell Will Probably Resign as Chairman-Soldiers Leave Homestead.

THE LONG BRANCH SUSPECT.

Pittsburg Police Busy in Taking in the Anarchists.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—The arrests of Mollick, at Long Branch, and H. Bauer, in Allegheny, to-day, it is believed by the police, will greatly aid them in clearing the mystery that now surrounds the would-be assassin and Anarchist Bergman. Mollick is the man who sent Bergman money from Long Branch and Bauer is the recognized leader of Anarchists in this section. He succeeded Herr Fricke upon the death of the latter, as the agent for the distribution of anarchistic literature, and the police have been watching him for some months. He was arrested at his home, No. 73 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock this morning by detectives Shore and McTighe, and is now in the Central station.

Bauer showed no surprise when arrested, and took the matter coolly. He admitted he was the agent here for the distribution of anarchistic documents, and that he had sent the circulars to Homestead which were ordered confiscated by General Snowden. He denies all knowledge of the attempt on Mr. Frick's life, and said he had never met or heard of Bergman till last week, when he met him at Knold's house. There were two meetings, he said, each accidental, and Bergman told him he was here to get work. Bauer told him it was a bad time to hunt work on account of the Homestead trouble, He said he had not seen Bergman since ast Thursday.

When searched at the station-house a gold watch and chain, two keys, a subscriptionbook for money received for the anarchistic group, of which Bauer is the leader, and 67 cents were found on his person. At Bauer's home, however, the police unearted a smallsized arsenal. They found a breech-loading rifle, an American bull-dog revolver and a large quantity of cartridges, running in size from twenty-two to forty-four calibre. A mysterious-looking red object was also found in his room. It was the size of a large marble, and had a string attached at one end. The police believe it is some sort of an explosive. Various incendiary papers were dug out, together with a book on "Anarchy, Receipts, etc." It is believed that the accused destroyed all papers that might incriminate him when Frick was

A GOOD-LOOKING RED. Bauer is about thirty years old, very intelligent looking and much cleaner in appearance than the average Anarchist. The Allegheny police say he is one of the most violent Anarchists in this section. They believe they have a good case against him. Saturday morning Bauer is said to have been seen loitering in the vicinity of the Duquesne Club, on Sixth avenue, where Mr. Frick took his meals. Chief Murphy says that when Bergman entered the Chronicle-Telegraph building last Saturday he was not alone. There was another man with him, and when Bergman started up the stairs the stranger passed a package to him. That package is said to have contained either the revolver eral persons saw the incident, and the description of Bergman's companion they furnish fits Bauer to perfection.

Upon the receipt of the news that Mollick had been captured, Chief Brown in-structed Superintendent O'Mara to go to Long Branch and await papers which were forwarded this afternoon. Inspector Me-Kelvey made the necessary information before Judge Gripp, and a certified copy of it, together with the warrant for Mollick's arrest, were sent to Superintendent O'Mara at Long Branch. The information is in the usual form, and charges that F. Mollick, of Long Branch, was an accessory before and after the fact in the felonious shooting and stabbing of H. C. Frick. He will be brought here for trial.

Caspar Knold, the Anarchist arrested last night, is still at the Central station. No information has yet been made against him, and he will be detained at the station till his record and connection with Bergman are more fully investigated. The detectives here do not believe Knold's story. and think he has more to do with the attempt on Frick's life than he claimed. The statement that he did not know Bergman till be came here is not credited, for the reason that the accomplice Mollick well knew where to send the money. Neither do they believe Knold saw the last of Bergman on Friday. That he showed Bergman to the office of Frick several days before the as-

BERGMAN CLOSELY GUARDED. Bergman indicated his intention to make a statement to the press of his reason for shooting H. C. Frick, and his story of the attempted assassination as soon as he should be settled in jail. This afternoon an attempt was made to see the young man. Warden McAlese declined for the present to permit anybody to have access to the prisoner, whether with his consent or not. The warden said that since Bergman's reception in the jail he has be absolutely isolated. He has not been permitted to speak with any of the other prisoners, nor to buy any newspapers, and he is still in ignorance of the fact that other arrests have been made or threatened by the police. This has been done in order to further the ends of justice, as it is believed that Bergman is on the eve of making serious revelations, which might be prevented if he knew that other arrests had been made. The correspondent was taken into the jail and shown Bergman's cell, which is next to the one in murderer's row, out of which Fitzsimmons made his wonderful escape six months ago. It was agreed, however, that Bergman should be asked for a statement for the press if he was to make one, and that after this had been revised by the authorities it should be given out. This will probably be done sometime to morrew. The whereabouts of Bergman's satchel is a mystery. The detectives have as yet been unable to find it and believe Bergman destroyed it, together with its

g Bauer's effects to-day was for the manufacture of a bomb and several cipher letters. A list of thirty millionaires was also found in a drawer. There is another nest of Anarchists on the South Side, and it is now under police surveil-lance. H. C. Frick continues to improve, and the physicians say if nothing unforeseen happens he will be out of danger in a few days. He is still conducting the affaire at Homestead from his home.

A young man named Fritz Simmons, em-ployed in Klein's stove factory, was ar-rested on the South Side this evening fee